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The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1919

Drawn by Nina E. Allender

Victory Stars

Three New States Ratify

National Woman's Party

(Incorporated, 1913)

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Notes of the Week

Presidential Suffrage in Tennessee Holds

THE Supreme Court of the state of Tennessee has just declared constitutional the presidential suffrage bill, passed last April. This decision reverses the decision of a lower court to the effect that the law violated the state constitution.

Anti-Suffrage Forces in Massachusetts

THE Anti-Suffrage Association of Massachusetts has been refused the right to petition for a referendum whether or not the ratification of the suffrage amendment by the state legislature shall stand. The office of the Secretary of State would not issue the official blanks upon which such a petition would have to be written on the ground that the ratification was a resolution and not a law.

Government Wages for Women

THE question of the low wages paid women by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving is constantly being brought to the attention of Congress. An investigation before a sub-committee going on at present reveals the fact that in addition to their government job many of these employees have to work at other positions in order to secure enough to live upon. Seventy percent of the women who have answered the questionnaire sent out by the Federal Employees Union have replied that they have persons dependent upon them and that they have therefore to work at two positions. Furthermore, it is stated that the women receive approximately twice as much per hour for the outside work as for the government work.

Senator Overman on Suffrage

SENATOR Overman, of North Carolina, has written an article for the Forum for July on "Reactionary Policies of our Social Revolution." In this he says of the enfranchisement of women:

"Woman suffrage has been agreed upon, and the reactionary influence of the woman-ballot is something I am fully in accord with. As the full opportunity which this Federal pledge gives to the American ballot box becomes better known there will enter into the national life of organized voting strength, an element that will purify political questions, that will in itself represent an antidote for that phase of social revolution which is largely political."

Judge Walter Clarke of the same state and for many years a staunch supporter of suffrage remarks:

"Senator Overman now says he is in favor of woman suffrage because it is reactionary! Had he voted for it last March when 41 legislatures were in session it would have been ratified instantly and no special sessions would now be necessary."

Women's Magazines

IN Great Britain, notwithstanding the fact that suffrage for women has been won, numbers of suffrage magazines published by women's organizations are continuing publication and devoting themselves to the betterment of woman's condition in all fields of life and endeavor.

The International Woman Suffrage News, published monthly in London by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance; the Common Cause, a weekly organ of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship in Great Britain; The Vote, a weekly paper published by the Women's Freedom League; the Labour Woman, and The Workers' Dreadnaught, both of which are occupied largely with women's economic problems, and the latter of which is edited by Sylvia Pankhurst; these are some of the women's magazines published in London alone.

In other European countries women's magazines are being continued or resumed or newly instituted. La Suffragiste, a monthly feminist review published in Paris and edited by Dr. Madeline Pelletier, has resumed circulation after a five years' interval. La Feminisme Chretien, a Brussels feminist monthly, has also been resumed after the same five-year period of discontinuance. In Italy the chief organ for the advancement of Italian women is Il Cimento, a weekly feminist paper which is continuing publication. La Fiaccola is another Italian magazine for women, published in Rome and Milan, and by its devotion to women's activities is helping popularize the women's movement in Italy.

The Switzerland Suffrage Assembly

THE national suffrage convention of fifty delegates from all parts of Switzerland at Chaux-de-Fonds in Canton Neuchatel recently was a most interesting affair. Among the many reports and discussions of various topics, the following were given especial consideration:

A report on the nationality of married women, setting forth the difficulties arising from the various systems prevailing in different countries, and the necessity for revision by international legislation.

A proposal for the manner of offering a Federal Woman Suffrage resolution into the Swiss constitution. It was decided to ask that the revision of the Constitution take the form of declaring that "every person of Swiss nationality is a Swiss citizen!"

A proposal that the Association take part in the combating of veneral disease—a danger increased by the war. After long discussion and consideration it was voted that this question, though of vast importance, lay outside the present policies of the Association.

Resolutions demanding equal pay for equal work, as between women and men workers.

The proposal of civic or military service for women in the event of their securing the vote. It was argued that women have amply done their social duty up to now, and that they will undoubtedly continue to do it when they have the right to vote; that that is a right to which they are entitled without having to buy it. Any proposal for the extension of the military service, it was argued further, did not come happily at this time when every effort is being made to discontinue or lessen that service for men.

Resolutions adopted asking for the improving of the social and professional education of girls and young men.

Proposals that delegates from the Association be permitted to present when the whole problem of Switzerland in relation to the League of Nations would be examined.

Further Work for the British Women's Qualifications Bill

DURING the first few days of the reassembling of Parliament the Woman's Freedom League of Great Britain sent a memorial to the Prime Minister petitioning for the passage of the bill relating to women's qualifications then before the House of Commons. The object of this bill, which has been discussed before in The Suffragist, is to place women's new voting privileges on the same terms with men by removing the higher age qualification, and to give women equal opportunities with men in all professions, in the public service, and in securing any high position of state. The women of the League are determined to continue their work in behalf of this bill, although success does not look very favorable. Concerning this and other work of the League we quote from a statement of F. A. Underwood, Secretary of the Organization:

"We are carrying on a vigorous campaign both in London and the provinces in opposition to the Pre-War practices bill, ... Before the war, men trade-unionists excluded women from the majority of trades in which machinery was used and in which the remuneration was good. When war was declared the Government appealed to women to save the country by working in these and all other trades. Women responded in their thousands to this appeal; but now that the war is over this particular bill is introduced to restore to men trade-unionists the right to exclude women from these trades. . . . This is a sinister attempt to legalize by Act of Parliament the pre-war practices of injustice to women in industry."

Besides their special campaigns by open-air meetings and at Labor Conferences, in opposition to this bill and in favor of the Women's Emancipation Bill, meetings were held by the League to demand votes for Indian women.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by legislatures of three-fourths of the several states:

"ARTICLE.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

By Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.
1919, Unanimously favorably.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.
1918, Favorable majority.
1919, Favorable majority.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
October 1, 1918, yeas 54, nays 30, failing by 2 of the two-thirds vote.
February 10, 1919, yeas 55, nays 29, failing by one of the necessary two-thirds vote.
June 4, 1919, yeas 56, nays 25, passing by 2 votes over necessary two-thirds majority.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by one vote over necessary two-thirds majority.
May 21, 1919. Yeas 304, nays 89, passing by 42 votes over necessary two-thirds majority.

RATIFICATION BY STATES

1 Wisconsin, June 10, 1919
House Vote 54 to 2
Senate Vote 24 to 1
2 Michigan, June 10, 1919
Both Houses Unanimous
3 Kansas, June 16, 1919
Both Houses Unanimous
4 Ohio, June 16, 1919
House Vote 73 to 6
Senate Vote 27 to 3
5 New York, June 6, 1919
Both Houses Unanimous
6 Illinois, June 17, 1919
House vote 133 to 4
Senate Vote unanimous
7 Pennsylvania, June 24, 1919
House Vote 153 to 44
Senate Vote 32 to 6
8 Massachusetts, June 25, 1919
House Vote 185 to 47
Senate Vote 34 to 5
9 Texas, June 28, 1919
House Vote 96 to 21
Senate Vote Unanimous
10 Iowa, July 2, 1919
House Vote 95 to 5
Senate Vote Unanimous
11 Missouri, July 3, 1919
House Vote 125 to 4
Senate Vote 28 to 3
12 Arkansas, July 29, 1919
House Vote 76 to 17
Senate Vote 29 to 2
13 Montana, July 30, 1919
House Vote Unanimous
Senate Vote 38 to 1
14 Nebraska, August 2, 1919
Unanimous Joint Resolution of both Houses

The Suffragist

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The Two Parties and Ratification

THERE are thirty-two states in which the elected legislative body representing the people of the state is Republican in majority. There are fifteen states in which the legislature is completely or in majority Democratic. One state, Maryland, has a legislature at present which is evenly representative of the two parties.

This means, then, that the Republican Party is responsible for about seventy percent of the state legislation of this country just now, and the Democratic Party responsible for about thirty percent. This means, further, that if each party is to do its full proportionate share toward freeing the potential political power of American womankind for immediate activity, then the Democratic and Republican states must ratify in these proportions.

OF the fourteen states which have so far ratified, eleven are Republican and three Democratic—the latter, Texas, Missouri and Arkansas. Three is only about eight percent of the necessary thirty-six states; eleven is about thirty percent. The conclusion to be drawn from this, then, is that the Republicans have so far furnished a little less than half their quota, while the Democrats have furnished only one-fourth of theirs. Both parties will have to exert themselves more in the near future than they have in the past, if they are to live up to what is expected of them and if they are to make these fourteen approvals of immediate practical use to women. The Democrats will have to exert themselves the harder of the two in order to make up the handicap under which the action of Georgia and Alabama has placed them.

THE Democratic Party has even a greater responsibility in the matter than the above figures would indicate. This lies in the fact that the number of Democratic Governors and Republican Governors is about equal—21 to 27; and it is with the Governor that the responsibility for the calling of a special session rests. In four of the states listed as having Republican legislative majorities and which have not yet ratified, the legislature must be called into session by a Democratic Governor before it can act, and the Democratic Party thereby comes into an even greater opportunity to prove what it really means to do for suffrage. What will that be? Women the nation over are waiting to find out.

Arkansas, Montana and Nebraska Ratify

THREE new states have now cast their legislative ballot in favor of the immediate enfranchisement of women;—and three new stars have been sewn on the suffrage flag—Arkansas, Nebraska, and Montana, bringing the total to fourteen. That each of these states would raify was looked upon as a foregone conclusion—that they should call special sessions to hasten this action was gratifying to women and an expression of their own attitude toward these considerations of right and justice. The special sessions in Arkansas and Nebraska were called expressly for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment; in Montana the session was called to take action for the relief of the drouth sufferers in that state, and the question of the suffrage amendment was included. All of these three states which have now done their complete share toward freeing the women of the entire United States, had already given political voice to the women within their own borders. Montana has been a full suffrage state since 1914, Arkansas granted primary suffrage to women in 1917, and Nebraska Presidential suffrage in the same year. All three states supported the Federal Amendment in Congress, Montana giving unanimous yeas in both House and Senate, Arkansas doing the same, and Nebraska being unanimous except for the dissenting vote of Senator Hitchcock.

THE special session in Nebraska was called by Governor McKelvie following Miss Doris Stevens' visit to the state in June and the formation of a ratification committee from the state branch of the National Woman's Party. Mrs. W. E. Hardy, of Lincoln, Nebraska, State Chairman of the Woman's Party, acted as head of the committee and conducted the campaign after Miss Stevens' departure. Very little effort was necessary to make the Governor see the necessity of the special session, as there had been strong sentiment in its favor over the state and among the law-makers, and all Nebraska was anxious that the state should be among the first to ratify. The date for the special session was set early in July, for the 29th of the same month. On August 2 a joint resolution to ratify was passed unanimously by the two houses of the legislature.

MRS. Edward M. Jarrett, of Batesville, Arkansas, is State Chairman of the Woman's Party there, and beyond messages from the Woman's Party to the Governor, and from others in the state, no campaign for a special session was necessary. Governor Brough, on being so requested replied immediately that he would do so, and the special session was called for the 28th of July. On the 29th ratification was completed, passing the House by a vote of 76 to 17 and in the Senate by 29 to 2.

The calling of the special session in Montana was precipitated by the drouth situation. A letter from the Secretary of State of Montana came to this office on July 23, stating that Governor Stewart had just issued a call for a special session of the legislature to convene on the 29th of July, at which session the suffrage amendment would be considered. Ratification came promptly on the 30th. The House passed the resolution unanimously and the Senate voted 38 to 1 in favor.

Party Proportions in State Legislatures

Alabama, 100 percent Democratic.
Arizona, majority Democratic.
Arkansas, 100 percent Democratic.
California, 3 to 1 Republican.
Colorado, 2 to 1 Republican.
Connecticut, 3 to 1 Republican.
Delaware, 2 to 1 Republican.
Florida, 100 percent Democratic.
Georgia, 100 percent Democratic.
Idaho, majority Republican.
Illinois, majority Republican.
Indiana, 3 to 1 Republican.
Iowa, 6 to 1 Republican.
Kansas, majority Republican.
Kentucky, Democratic majority.
Louisiana, 100 percent Democratic.
Maine, 3 to 1 Republican.
Maryland, Democratic—Republican Equality.
Massachusetts, 4 to 1 Republican.
Michigan, majority Republican.
Minnesota, majority Republican.
Mississippi, 100 percent Democratic.
Missouri, majority Democratic.
Montana, 3 to 1 Republican.
Nebraska, 8 to 1 Republican
Nevada, majority Republican.
New Hampshire, 2 to 1 Republican.
New Jersey, 5 to 4 Republican.
New Mexico, 7 to 3 Republican.
New York, 5 to 3 Republican.
N. Carolina, 100 percent Democratic.
N. Dakota, majority Republican.
Ohio, 2 to 1 Republican.
Oklahoma, majority Democratic.
Oregon, 8 to 1 Republican.
Pennsylvania, 8 to 1 Republican.
Rhode Island, majority Republican.
S. Carolina, 100 percent Democratic.
S. Dakota, 14 to 1 Republican.
Tennessee, 100 percent Democratic.
Texas, 100 percent Democratic.
Utah, majority Republican.
Vermont, majority Republican.
Virginia, 100 percent Democratic.
Washington, 10 to 1 Republican.
West Virginia, majority Republican.
Wisconsin, majority Republican.
Wyoming, 3 to 1 Republican.

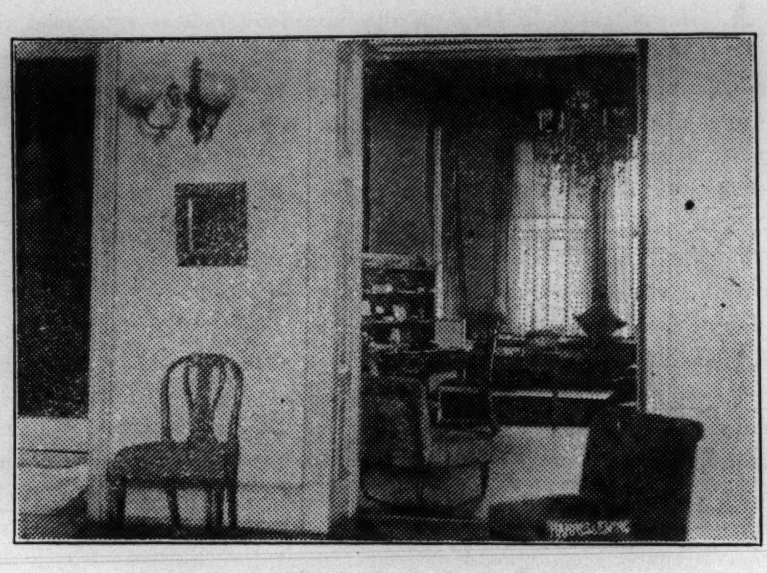
Governors

Those States Starred Have Ratified. Those names Marked † Have Called Special Sessions

Alabama—Thos. E. Kilby, Democrat.
Arizona—Thos. E. Campbell, Republican.
*Arkansas—Charles H. Brough, Democrat.†
California—Wm. B. Stephens, Republican.
Colorado—O. H. Shoup, Republican.
Connecticut—Marcus H. Holcomb, Republican.
Delaware—John G. Townsend, Republican.
Florida—Sidney J. Catts, Democrat.
Georgia—Hugh M. Dorsey, Democrat.
Idaho—D. W. Davis, Republican
*Illinois—Frank O. Lowden, Republican.
Indiana—Jas. P. Goodrich, Republican.
*Iowa—W. L. Harding, Republican.†
*Kansas—Henry Allen, Republican.†
Kentucky—Jas. D. Black, Democrat.
Louisiana—Ruffin G. Pleasant, Democrat.
Maine—Carl E. Miliken, Republican.
Maryland—E. C. Harrington, Democrat.
*Massachusetts—Calvin Coolidge, Republican.
*Michigan—Albert L. Sleeper, Republican.
Minnesota—J. A. Burnquist, Republican.
Mississippi—J. G. Bilbo, Democrat.
*Missouri—Fred'k. E. Gardner, Democrat.†
*Montana—Sam'l V. Stewart, Democrat.†
*Nebraska—Sam'l R. McKelvie, Republican.†
Nevada—Emmett D. Boyle, Democrat.
New Hampshire—John H. Bartlett, Republican.
New Jersey—William N. Runyon, Republican.
New Mexico, O. A. Larrzolo, Republican.
*New York—Alfred E. Smith, Democrat.†
North Carolina—Thos. W. Bickett, Democrat.
North Dakota—Lynn J. Frazier, Republican.
*Ohio—James M. Cox, Democrat.
Oklahoma—J. B. Robertson, Democrat.
Oregon—Ben Olcott, Democrat.
*Pennsylvania—Wm. C. Sproul, Republican.
Rhode Island—R. L. Beeckman, Republican.
South Carolina—Rob't. A. Cooper, Democrat.
South Dakota—Peter Norbeck, Republican.
Tennessee—A. H. Roberts, Democrat.
*Texas—W. P. Hobby, Democrat.
Utah—Simon Bamberger, Democrat.
Vermont—Percival W. Clement, Republican.
Virginia—Westmoreland Davis, Democrat.
Washington—Louis F. Hart, Republican.
West Virginia—John D. Cornwell, Democrat.
*Wisconsin—E. L. Philipp, Republican.
Wyoming—Rob't. D. Carey, Republican.

The Headquarters Offic

The Entrance Lobby



Office of Miss Paul, National Chairman

THE Headquarters building on Lafayette Square is a spacious and beautiful old mansion which now houses the many busy departments of the National Woman's Party, the organization which has made Washington its field of battle since 1913. The photographs on these two pages show glimpses of busy corners in many of the business offices of the house, glimpses which can not convey the idea of space which is in reality the keynote of the place.

Below-stairs, as the visitor enters from the street through the wide, ivy-hung doorway, is the lobby, a cool, tiled room where one is welcomed and made at home. From thence broad, curved stairs lead upward to the Executive offices and reception rooms on the next floor. Directly off the lobby is the press room, under the direction of Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel, National Press Chairman—one of the busiest rooms in the house, from whose typewriters and multigraphs thousands of bulletins have gone out to the press concerning the activities of the Party and the status of the suffrage issue.

The office of Miss Alice Paul, National Chairman of the Party, is at the head of the first flight of stairs. This small office overlooking the park is the sanctum sanctorum which houses the Genius of the organization, that Genius which has remained the same since its sanctum was a small desk in a corner of the crowded Headquarters room at 1420 F St., back in the beginning days of 1913. Across the hall is the office of the Secretary to Miss Paul.

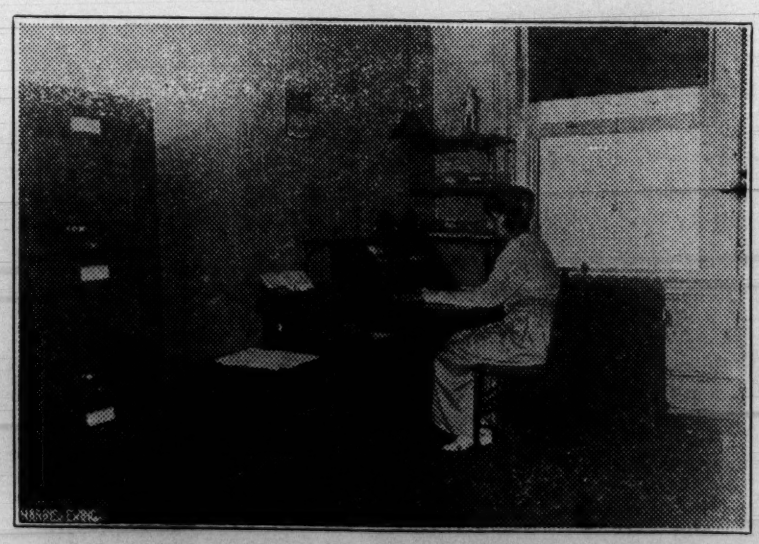
Office of District of Columbia Branch

THE Treasurer's Office, through which pass all the thousands of dollars collected by the Woman's Party for its national suffrage campaigns, is a plain little room on this same floor—a room pervaded by an atmosphere of efficiency and purposeful activity. Here is kept the card catalogue with files of all contributors, both to State Branches and to National Headquarters, and of all expenditures. Here also Mrs. Kent keeps her Maintenance Committee files, with record of all the income and outgo in connection with the upkeep of Headquarters.

The District of Columbia Branch maintains an office at the National Headquarters, in which District Board meetings are held. District workers here address the thousands of envelopes for the letters which go out periodically to the membership of the Party over the country, and in the big auditorium adjoining their room hold frequent meetings to raise money for the work.

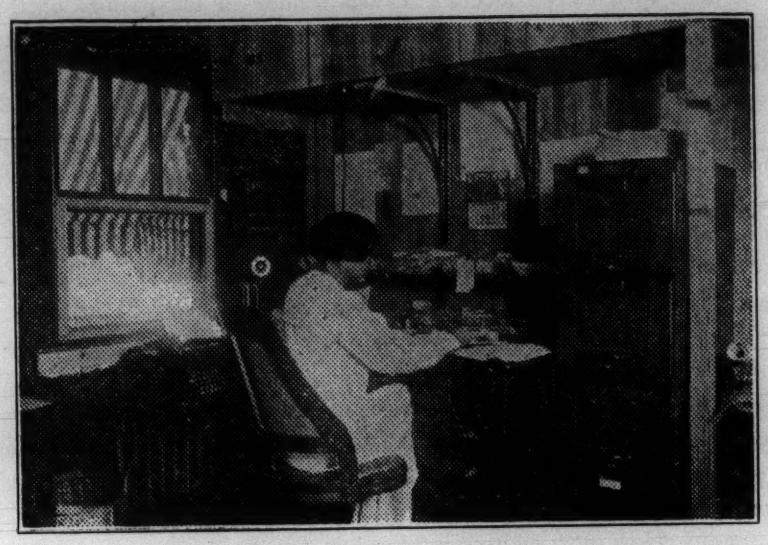
Adjoining the District of Columbia room on

The Press Room



Office of the Secretary to the Chairman

Offices at Washington



A Corner of the Editorial Office

Business Office of The Suffragist

one side and the Treasurer's office on the other is the Literature Room, where the suffrage literature of the organization is collected, periodicals are kept on file, and a woman's reference library, in nucleus, has been collected. Miss Elizabeth Kalb, Literature Secretary, is at present compiling a booklet on the history of the picket movement in American suffrage work, and of the arrests and imprisonments.

On this same floor is the Legislative Office, under Miss Maud Younger, National Legislative Chairman, where are kept the famous files which card-indexed all the men of Congressional importance with whom the National Woman's Party had to deal during its fight for the Federal Amendment, and from here Miss Younger has kept in touch most closely with the Congressional and State situations. She also has filed here lists and information concerning the President and Cabinet, state legislators and governors.

Nearby is the office of Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, Political Chairman—the "diplomatic office." Mrs. Baker's work has to do with all non-elected officials and men of influence, in distinction from that of the legislative department, which deals with all elected men. Here she keeps comprehensive files of all national and state political committeemen, etc., etc.

Files in Legislative Department

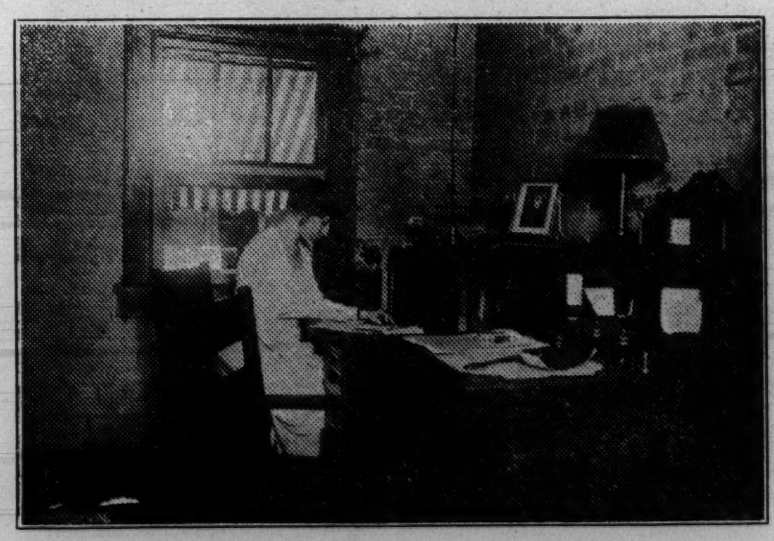
UP in the "annex," as it is called, where the offices were built over what used to be the stable of the old mansion, are the rooms of the Membership Department, where the membership list of over fifty thousand is kept up to date and card catalogued by states; the Organization Department, the Editorial and Business offices of The Suffragist, the office of the Finance Department, of the Housekeeper, and of the Office Manager.

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Chairman of the National Finance Committee, has had an office in Headquarters almost ever since there first was a National Headquarters. From her office many letter appeals for contributions are multigraphed and sent out all over the country.

In the Organization Department Miss Mabel Vernon, National Secretary, keeps her finger on the situation in the states—"out in the field," as it is called—and directs the sending of organizers when needed at the most strategic points. She has here files of all the state, district and county committees of the organization, by means of which she keeps in intimate touch with the work of all the branches.

In the Business Office of The Suffragist are comprehensive card-catalogues of all subscribers, and an addressograph which prints off the thousands of wrappers for The Suffragist circulation each week. Here the voluminous business connected with handling of new subscriptions, renewals, etc., is carried on

The Treasurer's Office



Office of Membership Department

As Work for Ratification Proceeds

GOVERNOR Olcott, of Oregon, has said that if a majority of the legislators of his state express themselves as favoring a special session to ratify the federal suffrage amendment, and also agree to bear personally their expenses for the session, he will issue the call. Acting upon this promise, the women interested in ratification have begun a campaign to compile a poll of the legislature and find out if a sufficiently convincing list of legislators agreeing to the proposition can be prepared for the Governor within a short time. Miss Vivian Pierce, National organizer on the ground, thinks that this will not be a difficult task. A committee has been formed from among women of Portland, Salem and Eugene, Oregon, to interview the Governor, and delegations to the legislature are planned, the plans including the mailing of appeals to the individual legislators, enclosing the Governor's statement. Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, of Portland, is Chairman of the Oregon Branch of the National Woman's Party, and Miss Emma Wold, also of Portland, former state chairman, is aiding greatly in the work there.

We have here a copy of telegrams which were sent in duplicate to Hon. W. T. Vinton, President of the Oregon Senate, and to Hon. Seymour Jones, Speaker of the Oregon House of Representatives, by Hon. C. N. McArthur, United States Congressman from Oregon, now in Washington. A telegram from Mr. McArthur to Governor Olcott appeared in last week's issue of The Suffragist.

"July 26, 1919.

"Hon. T. W. Vinton,

"President Oregon Senate,

"McMinnville, Oregon.

"I have telegraphed Governor urging him to call special session for purpose of ratifying national suffrage amendment as Oregon is progressive state and ought to ratify as soon as possible. I appeal to you to use influence with members to waive salary and mileage so that special session will not burden taxpayers."

"C. N. McArthur."

Following the delegation of suffragists to the Governor on July 24 his Excellency seemed much impressed with the arguments for immediate ratification as set forth by the women, and repeated his willingness, in fact his desire, to call a special session for that purpose if it can be done without expense to the state. He said he believed that enough of the legislators were in favor of this action to warrant its being done, and it only remained for them to communicate their wishes to him. Several of the legislators have already done this, and have also written to others of their colleagues asking them to do likewise.

The leader of the Multnomah delegation called a meeting of the twenty-one members of the legislature from that county to discuss the matter and send in their joint appeal to the Governor. As only forty-six need to declare themselves to make a majority, Miss Pierce feels that there is little doubt that the majority may be polled before very long, and the special session called. However, suffragists in the state are leaving no stone unturned whose neglect might forestall success. Two other women who are especially active upon the committee are Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh and Miss Marie Ernst, both of Portland.

GOVERNOR Bartlett, of New Hampshire, has received replies from nearly all the governors of the other states to whom he telegraphed to ask if they would consider calling special sessions, if necessary, to ratify the federal suffrage amendment. Governor Bartlett has given out a statement concerning these replies—the statement following in part:

"I am heartily in favor of securing suffrage for women in season to participate in the first presidential election after the war. I have been desirous, however, before putting New Hampshire to the expense of an extra session to make reasonably sure that our efforts would not be wasted. The polls of the states which had come to me did not come with sufficient directness to make me feel certain, and I therefore personally wired each governor.

"The frankness and promptness of their replies delights me. I have heard from forty-one states. Of these thirteen have ratified already; seventeen governors wire me that they will call special sessions for the purpose of ratifying, provided enough others will do the same; five states will have regular sessions in season; making in all a total of thirty-four states which are either favorable or hopeful or at least possible. This furnishes a situation where it would seem to me that New Hampshire ought to join the movement."

Well said, Governor Bartlett. And now, if you will hasten your plans for a special session so as to complete ratification not only in season for the presidential election of 1920, but for the state and municipal elections of this Fall in which women want to participate—which we are sure you will do, once you realize the importance thereof—you will have played a goodly part in the general scheme of woman's enfranchisement for which women will be most appreciative. Nothing remains now—your sentiments expressed—but for you to name the date.

MISS Mabel Vernon, National Secretary of the Woman's Party, has just returned from a trip through Indiana and Missouri where meetings were arranged for her. In Indiana she held a conference with the Governor to urge a special session, and though he at first seemed disposed to take definite action, he has not so far done so.

On Thursday, July 24, two meetings were held in Kansas City, Missouri, one a business meeting at ten o'clock in the parlors of the Muelbach Hotel, and another a luncheon at one o'clock at the Woman's City Club. Mrs. H. R. Walmsly, who is now living in the District, but is a native of Missouri, had gone to Missouri to aid in securing ratification there. After the Missouri legislature ratified on July 2, Mrs. Walmsly went to Kansas City to assist in arranging these meetings at which Miss Vernon was to speak, and acted as presiding officer at the morning meeting. After Miss Vernon had made a report of ratification work as it is now being conducted, a Missouri committee of the Woman's Party was elected with Mrs. H. B. Leavens, one of the best known suffragists in Missouri, as chairman. The committee is as follows:

Chairman—Mrs. H. B. Leavens.

Vice-Chairmen—Mrs. Elmer J. Corpenny, Mrs. A. S. Craig, Mrs. E. A. Burkhart, Mrs. Theodore W. Schaefer.

Secretary—Mrs. G. D. Griffith.

Treasurer—Mrs. I. Chamberlain.

Membership Chairman—Mrs. Maud V. Hazelton, all of Kansas City.

A number of new members of the Woman's Party were obtained and liberal contributions made to speed the work of ratification. The newly elected committee immediately held a conference to decide on plans for work in Missouri which will hasten ratification in other states. It decided on a money raising campaign and outlined plans for bringing pressure to bear on national leaders of both political parties to bring about ratification as speedily as possible.

Mrs. H. B. Leavens presided at the luncheon which was attended by as large a number as the City Club could accommodate.

Representative Wilkinson, a member of the Missouri legislature, spoke of the support that the Democratic Party in Missouri is giving to national woman suffrage, and Attorney Proctor, of Kansas City, declared that Missouri Republicans were eager to give aid to the national suffrage amendment.

Miss Vernon then gave an account of the work of the Woman's Party, giving especial attention to the reasons and results of the picketing and the watch fires before the White House.

LETTERS from delegates to the legislature indicating the popularity of the demand for an extra session to ratify the federal suffrage amendment are being received daily at the headquarters of the Maryland Branch in Baltimore.

Among them is one from Senator Frank M. Duvall, one of the stanchest friends of suffrage in the state, who writes that he would willingly serve without remuneration to secure the "triumph of the suffrage cause, important not only to the women but to the Democratic Party, men and women."

NUMEROUS Senators and Congressmen in Washington are interesting themselves in the matter of special sessions in their own states.

Governor Davis, of Idaho, is at present in Washington, and the two Idaho Congressmen, Representative France and Representative Smith, have promised to interview him on the subject of a special session.

Representative Evans, of Nevada, has said that he was strongly in favor of aiding national woman suffrage and would communicate with Governor Boyle concerning a special session of the Nevada legislature for that purpose. Representative Miller, of Washington, is going out to that state and says that while there he will do all that he can to urge upon Governor Hart the necessity of a special session for Washington.

Representative Layton, of Delaware, says that he believes Delaware should take its place in the van of this progressive movement, instead of always coming in at the tail end, and he urges, therefore, that Governor Townsend call a special session to ratify the amendment. He has communicated this to the Governor, and has also written a letter stating his sentiments in the matter to Miss Marie Lockwood, a Woman's Party member, who was on Monday, July 28, made chairman of the Delaware Ratification Committee. Permission was given for this letter to be read at a mass-meeting in Wilmington on August 3.

THE attitude of Governor Townsend in receiving the delegation of Delaware women who waited on him in Dover on August 1, gave them every reason to hope that the early successful completion of the already promising poll of legislators in favor of the special session is all that is necessary for the calling of an immediate session to ratify. The Wilmington Evening Journal of that date reports the event in part as follows:

A memorial was presented to Governor Townsend at the State House in Dover, at noon, by a large delegation of the National Woman's Party, Delaware Branch, calling upon the governor to summon the legislature in special session to consider ratification of the suffrage amendment to the Federal constitution.

Governor Townsend addressing the committee said:

"I appreciate your confidence in me and I will give it serious thought. I think the women and the people of the state should be considered well in all interests. You should be absolutely sure that the amendment would be ratified before the legislature is called." If the legislature is called, the Governor said, no other business except this amendment will be considered.

The city delegation went to Dover on the 10:40 o'clock train. A number had intended to make the trip by automobile but found this morning that the roads were in too bad condition to do so. Some of the delegates were Mrs. Robert H. Richards, Miss Lockwood, Sarah W. Pyle and Mrs. Lola Whiteman; Mrs. James P. Winchester's car, Miss Alice P. Baldwin, Miss Catherine Fletcher, Mrs. Frederick Bringhurst, Mrs. Susan Howland, Miss Elizabeth Speakman, Miss Katherine Hilles, Mrs. Willard Biggs, Miss Blanche Lockwood and others will join the party at Middletown.

The delegation was augmented by members from other down-state towns.

Subsequent to the memorializing of the Governor, a rally was held on Dover Green, by permission of Mayor Arley B. Magee. The speeches were limited to five minutes.

Miss Elizabeth Speakman spoke for the collegians; Dr. Margaret Irvin Handy for the doctors; Mrs. Anna Arniel for the nurses, Miss Lola Whiteman for the club women, Mrs. Bringhurst for the church workers and Miss Alice Baldwin will represent the colored women.

Mrs. Willard B. Biggs, who pays in taxes one of the largest amounts paid by women taxpayers in the state, spoke from the angle of women taxpayers.

Suffrage Loses Two Valuable Friends

IN the death of Dr. Maria M. Dean, of Helena, Montana, the cause of women in general, and the National Woman's Party in particular, has lost a most valuable friend and earnest worker. Dr. Dean was a member of the National Advisory Council from Montana, and one of the foremost Woman's Party workers in her state. She was a sister of Mrs. S. B. M. Young, wife of General S. B. M. Young, retired, of Washington—Mrs. Young being also a member of the National Advisory Council of the Party.

Dr. Dean has been for thirty-five years a practicing physician, one of the foremost of the West; twenty-five of those years being spent in Helena, Montana, where she has for long been regarded as perhaps THE leading woman citizen of the state, and certainly second to none in the services she has rendered to humanity. She has during all of that time been identified with every movement for social uplift, for child welfare, and for better politics in her state, and was one of the leaders in the long years of struggle by the women of Montana, which eventually found victory in the passage of the state woman suffrage bill. After winning success in her own state she afterward gave of her time toward the winning of national suffrage for all the women of the United States, living to see this success, too, in Congress, but leaving just too soon to witness her own state of Montana enter the lists as the thirteenth state to ratify the federal suffrage amendment. When the Woman Voters' Convention, the first convention of its sort ever attempted, on suffrage soil, was held in San Francisco in the Fall of 1915, Dr. Dean was one of the delegates from Montana and took a very prominent part in the deliberations and activities of the meeting. This was the convention from which two envoys, Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Frances Joliffe, were dispatched across the continent with resolutions from the Women Voters to the President and Congress. Later, in the Spring of 1916, Dr. Dean helped to organize the Montana Branch of the National Woman's Party for Federal Suffrage. She assisted, too, in the election campaigns which were conducted in Montana as in all other suffrage states, against the party which was blocking suffrage in Congress.

Not only is the loss of Dr. Dean most keenly regretted within her own state circles, where she was widely loved because of her labors for good; that loss will be felt wherever womanhood gathers together for the common weal; there will be missed her "soldier spirit, standing ever behind moral standards," fighting ever for human betterment against disease and poverty and the sordid selfishness of the world.

ANOTHER much regretted loss is in the death of Elizabeth Colt—Mrs. William L. Colt, of Bronxville, New York. Mrs. Colt was also a member of the National Advisory Council, one of the very earliest members of that council,—one of the very earliest group of suffragists, in fact, to see the wisdom of the federal method and to become affiliated with the Congressional Union, as it was then called. She was an indefatigable worker in the New York Campaign, and afterward did organizing work for the National Woman's Party in many states beside her own.

Mrs. Colt was one of the marshalls in the first great suffrage procession at Washington in 1913, organized by the Committee which later became the Woman's Party, pledged to federal action only. Mrs. Colt helped in the organization of the new body and became a member of the Advisory Council. In 1917 she led a delegation of suffragists to Washington from her own state to take part in the picketing of the White House. Later, when the first arrests occurred and women were imprisoned for picketing,—for the same "offense" which she herself had previously committed,—Mrs. Colt was one of the first of the many women who then came to Washington to offer themselves in the place of the imprisoned women. Although she picketed many times after that it happened that she was never arrested.

She has always been ready to lend aid in any shape or form whenever aid was needed for the furtherance of the suffrage cause—prodigal of her health and strength, warm-hearted and generous in giving financial assistance to the cause she loved and worked for.

Comments of the Press

South and Suffrage

THE Journal takes pleasure in commending the following sensible and timely remarks on the question of the South's attitude toward woman suffrage and what it means to the future of the Democratic Party from The Houston Post, one of the ablest and most observant of the Southern newspapers:

"There is no guaranty, of course, that the ratification of the amendment by the Southern states will give the democracy the majority of the votes cast by women; but it is certain that if the Southern Democratic states are standing out against the amendment the majority of the votes cast by women will be against the Democratic Party. The President cannot be blind to this situation, and no doubt he hopes that Southern Democrats will first see in its true light the triviality of the view that the race question is involved in the suffrage amendment and, second, that Southern support will exert a good influence for Democratic success in the doubtful states of the West and North. As for the fear of a federal election law, that is possible any time that Congress chooses to enact legislation under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendment."—Montgomery, Ala., Journal, July 20, 1919.

The Duty of the State Senate

BY temporarily defeating the suffrage amendment the upper house of the Alabama legislature has gained unenviable notoriety throughout the country. It has strengthened a belief current in America, that Alabama is a backward state, a state where women are regarded as chattels; not as the equals of men and entitled to full political rights at the polls.

If the senate maintains its stubborn and reactionary attitude such a course will not only discredit Alabama in the eyes of enlightened and broad-minded citizens, but from a political point of view it is bound to prove disastrous.

The Alabama senate flouted the wishes of President Wilson, who, as the nation's chief executive, deserved respectful consideration, and who requested the ratification of the suffrage amendment by a democratic legislature as the leader of the Democratic Party. President Wilson made an urgent appeal for ratification and so did the chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Evidently the claims of party had no weight with those senators who oppose suffrage.

The suffrage issue is by no means dead in Alabama. It will be brought up again and senators who have set themselves above President Wilson and the Democratic Party should reconsider before it is too late. They must realize that suffrage is no longer a matter of sentiment or idle speculation. It is a reality, and the nineteenth amendment is going to become a part of the American constitution regardless of whether or not it is ratified in Alabama. Shall this state go on record before the country as 20 years behind the times? Shall we give an opportunity for Republican stump speakers to use Alabama "to point a moral and adorn a tale" in the next presidential campaign?

Of all the arguments brought out in opposition to suffrage for women, none is more preposterous than the claim that it menaces white supremacy in the South. The very persons who are making most use of this appeal to prejudice and ignorance know that it is not true, that there will be no change in the state election laws except that the word "male" will be struck out.

Now that they have had a few days to reflect over the effect of their unwise, unpatriotic and inexpedient opposition and the effect it will have on their own political futures, as well as the womanhood of this state and the Democratic Party, our senators should do the graceful thing, acknowledge that they were wrong and remove the stigma which has been placed on Alabama.—Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald, July 23, 1919.

On Senator Bailey's "Warning to the South"

IS there any more danger to be feared from the negro woman voting than the negro man who has had the right to vote since the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment? It is rather singular that men of the Bailey and Williams type who are so decidedly against giving the ballot to the women should have remained in Congress all of these years without having made the slightest effort to eliminate the negro man from politics. Their conduct in the past is not consistent with their preachment in the present.

They haven't apparently thought it necessary for the salvation of the country to get rid in politics of the negro man. Now, with all due respect to those gentlemen, I would rather have the help of the women of the South and the women of the North in dealing with the race problem than of politicians who think more of their offices while holding them than they do about serving the people.—Vardaman's Weekly, Jackson, Mississippi, June 26, 1919.

Another Southern State Ratifies Amendment

SOUTHERN states which have tried equal suffrage have found it suited to southern traditions and ratified the equal suffrage amendment.

Texas ratified some time ago. On Monday Arkansas ratified by a vote of 29 to 2 in the senate and 76 to 19 in the house. The slender opposition shows how southern men who have put it up to a test feel about it.

Texas and Arkansas are old slave states and furnished their full quota of Confederate veterans. The color line is drawn quite as strongly in them as in Alabama or Mississippi. Their heritage of chivalry measures up with that of the Carolinas.

A third of the way in two months is rapid progress. The utmost opposition can hope for is that a few men may ride into office again before the women get a whack at them.—Birmingham, Ala., Ledger, July 31, 1919.

Vermont Has a Holcomb

VERMONT seems to have its Governor Holcomb in the person of Governor Percival W. Clement, who announces that he will not call a special session of the General Assembly there to act upon the woman suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. Governor Clement does not say his decision is based upon his opposition to suffrage, but it is not unfair to assume that is his real basis for refusing. The Vermont legislature, at its last session, passed a presidential suffrage bill of the same kind which was refused passage in Connecticut. The Governor vetoed it. Suffragists immediately raised the point that since the federal constitution provides that the method of choosing presidential electors shall be fixed by the legislatures of the several states, Governor Clement's veto was of no effect, since a presidential suffrage measure does not require the Governor's signature. That point is yet to be decided by the courts, but the Governor's veto seems to indicate his position with reference to suffrage and to explain his refusal to call into special session to act on the federal amendment the legislature which showed its leaning toward suffrage by passing the presidential suffrage bill.—Hartford (Conn.) Post, Aug. 2, 1919.

Misinformation in the South

"THE Fifteenth Amendment says:

'The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous conditions of servitude.'

"The Nineteenth Amendment says:

'The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude or sex.'

Comments of the Press

(Continued)

"When the legislature of a state votes to ratify this latter amendment, it recognizes that the rights of the negro shall not be denied or abridged 'on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude.'

"The people of the South have successfully denied and abridged the negro's right to vote on account of his race, color and previous condition of servitude, and their excuse or justification is that they have never voted for or ratified the Fifteenth Amendment—that this has been rammed down their throats."

FOR all this misinformation the public is duly indebted to Judge Gilbert Dupre.

The Judge quotes the Fifteenth amendment correctly. He utterly misquotes and misrepresents the Nineteenth.

The Nineteenth amendment really says:

"The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

Not one word does it say about race. Not a word about anything else—except sex. In no possible way does it touch the race amendment. In no conceivable way can a race issue be conjured out of it.

There is no danger in the suffrage amendment of any revival of race issues. That could come from the Fifteenth amendment alone—which is already enacted since many years.

The surest way to revive race issues under the Fifteenth amendment is for the South to act as a unit in opposition to great democratic policies like the suffrage amendment, which is demanded by the President of the United States and the leader of the Democratic Party, and by the Democratic National Committee, as strongly as by all enlightened citizens of all parties. This dangerous course, so fatuously advised by Governor Pleasant, is now happily aborted by the enlightenment of the South itself. For two Southern states have ratified the amendment while two others have rejected it. The next to act will ratify it, and the score will then stand 3 to 2. This saves the South from the reproach of standing as a unit in mere misguided obstruction to a generally approved principle and measure of democracy.

If the federal suffrage amendment, however, were all that it is not, even if it did involve the resurrection of race issue, the responsibility for that would rest solely on the politicians, here and everywhere, who have fought and prevented by state action the recognition of woman's simple right to a vote in her own affairs. If it were not for the course of these politicians there would be no reason or cause whatever for a federal amendment.—New Orleans Item, July 14, 1919.

Suffragists Still Working

"THOSE who believe the suffragists have lost faith in their cause in Alabama have another guess coming," said Sid Albright, of Walker County, who has been looking on the legislative machine in action for the past two weeks. "I can certify that they are still on the job, and I believe they are just a little more resolute than before they received their first rebuff. It is remarkable to see their efforts and how they toil on when defeat seems at times most certain. If ever a cause deserved success, it is this suffrage movement, for certainly no body of men or women ever advocated a cause with more earnestness and zeal. And suffrage is coming, too, just like other great movements for good, whether many of us wish it or not. The exponents of suffrage know it and that is why they are so earnest and persistent. Even now, with the adverse vote reported in the Alabama Senate, I am confident that the issue is far from being dead."
Birmingham, Ala., News, July 21, 1919.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Treasurer, Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall

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Contributions From July 24 Through July 31, 1919

Contributions to National Headquarters:

Mrs. Kent's Committee:	
Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, D. C.	$ 100.00
Mrs. James Whittemore, Mich.	25.00
Mrs. Mary E. Woodward, Colo.	25.00
Per Indiana Branch:	
Mrs. Thomas Sheerin	10.00
Mrs. Russell Fortune	10.00
Mrs. William C. Bobbs	10.00
Mrs. Morris Haines	5.00
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Mrs. Elinor Carey Lewis	10.00
Mrs. Russell Sullivan	5.00
Mrs. Samuel Dowden	10.00
Mrs. Moses Malone	10.00
Mrs. T. C. Day	5.00
Mrs. Charles W. Jewett	10.00
Mrs. Mary Carey Appel	5.00
Mrs. Adelaide Fairbanks Timmons	10.00
Mrs. Lawrence Chambers	1.00
Mrs. John N. Carey	25.00
Mrs. S. T. Sheerin	10.00
Per Missouri Branch:	
Mr. Thomas R. Marks	100.00
Miss Lena Haag	10.00
Miss Maud V. Hazleton	5.00
Mrs. Melle C. Craig-	5.00
Collection Kansas City	14.45
Mrs. Ernest Quigley	1.00
Mrs. Dean A. Smith	.75
Collected	6.00
Mrs. Hugh Ward	5.00
Mrs. L. S. Raymond	1.00
Miss Viva Rearick	1.00
Dr. Maude Herrold	10.00
Mr. Fletcher Coherd	5.00
Mr. Fred Kemper	25.00
Mr. J. E. Perry	20.00
Mr. Bryson Jones	5.00
Per District of Columbia Branch:	
Miss Elizabeth Jackson	10.00
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Va.	50.00
Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., N. Y.	6.50
Mrs. Mary A. Van Beuran, R. I.	200.00
Mrs. Harriet W. Walker, Ill.	2.00
Mrs. Kate B. McIver, S. Car.	15.00
Mrs. Agnes Chase, D. C.	5.00
Mr. W. R. McConnell, Ga.	2.50
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.	200.00
Mr. Merrill Rogers, N. Y.	5.00
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Hon. A. B. Houghton, N. Y.	200.00
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Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.	50.00
Miss Mary A. Burnham, Pa.	1,000.00
Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, N. Y.	300.00
Miss Emma E. Elliott, N. Y.	10.00
Michigan Branch	52.00
Mrs. Myrta W. Morrison, Colo.	25.00
Mrs. Fletcher Jordan, S. Car.	10.00
Membership fees	4.75
Total Collected by National Headquarters July 24 through July 31	2,693.95
Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist	441,910.82
Total Collected through July 31, 1919	444,604.77
Contributions to State Headquarters:	
California Branch:	
Mrs. Orlow Black	10.00
Mrs. Eleanor Martin	50.00
Mrs. A. K. Salz	10.00
Mrs. Edward Glaser	5.00
Miss Vivian Pierce	5.00
California Committee	6.50
Mrs. Lydia Gibson Mestre	20.00
Mrs. Sara Bard Field	25.00
Miss Alicia Mosgrove	20.00
Mrs. Rhody Ringrose	5.00
Miss Julie Michelson	10.00
Miss Lillian O'Hara	10.00
Mrs. Adolph Koshland	20.00
Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille	5.00
Mrs. Genevieve Allen	10.00
Mrs. Angus Boggs	5.00
Dr. Lillian J. Martin	10.00
Miss Fidelia Jewett	10.00
Total	236.00
Total collected by branches July 24 through July 31	236.00
Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist	93,240.30
Total collected by branches Through July 31, 1919	93,476.30
Grand Total	538,081.07
Deduction: Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	5,757.50
Grand Net Total	$532,324.07

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